

Business Directory.

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (1-17)

ALFRED BERRY,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE,
AND
ORNAIMENTAL PAINTER.
Aurora, April 30, 1857. (1-13)

F. W. BATHURST,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos
tuned to order, in Town or Country, at the
shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie,
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (1-31)

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street New-
market. All kinds of Watches and Clocks
repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business,
Newmarket, September 9, 1855. (1-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
Bibles and Testaments can be had at Society's
prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at
the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel,
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (1-10)

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
Main Street Newmarket. All orders executed
with dispatch.
Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. (1-50)

**THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully intimates to his
friends and the public generally that he has
lately opened a**
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
In his new premises, Simcoe Street, near the
Catholic Church, where he will be pleased to ex-
ecute all orders with which he may be favored, with
neatness, durability and despatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices
before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. (1-17)

DR. BENILEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (1-2)

Franklin House,
CORNERS OF
Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
PROPRIETORS—
E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON.

Jas. McClure & Henry Croxon,
HOLLAND LANDING,
ICEBERG, Auctioneers for the Counties
of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All
business promptly attended to. (1-16)

CONFECTIONERY.
M. Hall
intimates to the public that
he has removed to carry on the
CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS,
In all his branches. Wedding Cakes made to order
on short notice. Parties supplied on reasonable
terms. Ginger Beer and Lemonade always on hand.
Newmarket, July 7, 1857. (1-23)

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. (1-92)

Just Printed.
AND FOR SALE at this Office, ULSTER MARSHES
Certificates, adapted to the use of Ministers
of all Denominations. Price 1s per dozen, or 6s 2d
per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857. (1-10)

MILLINERY.
THE MISS VERNONS
HAVING opened a Millinery and Dress-making
Establishment, they respectfully solicit the patronage
of the Ladies.
Newmarket, May 22, 1857. (1-17)

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the shore
of the Lake, respectfully intimates to the travelling
public that the premises have undergone a thorough
repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of
guests. The Hotel contains Lodgings of the best
brands; and the Larder well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (1-37)

TO THE AFFLICTED.
C. C. HUGHES begs to inform those who are
afflicted with Cancer, Rheumatism or Thick
Nose, and all other diseases, that he will warrant a cure
of any of the above mentioned complaints. If the
Medicine given by him does not have the desired
effect after a fair trial, the money will be returned.
Aurora, January 24th, 1858. (1-52)

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE!
FOR Sale, an excellent second hand Cooking
Stove, cheap and reasonable.
Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Nov. 12, 1857. (1-41)

Business Directory.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT & DRAUGHTSMAN, Canada West,
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1858. (1-51)

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the
Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel
and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Brownsville, April, 1857. (1-14)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (1-14)

DR. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gai-
kin.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. (1-6)

CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. (1-16)

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. (1-16)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-
cer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (1-36)

B. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney
Conveyancer, &c., Office—in the New Court
House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. (1-16)

JOHN E. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Build-
ings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toron-
to.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (1-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commis-
sioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old
Stable, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855. (1-1)

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London.
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (1-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (1-2)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbitt Hill),
Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (1-15)

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET.
HAVING recently located in this place will
keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
CARRIAGES, such as
BAROUCHES, ROCK-AWAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Touring
Buggies, &c.
Repairing done in a neat and substantial
manner. (1-16)

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.
IMPORTED AND DEALER IN
Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.
The Highest price paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. (1-17)

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assur-
ance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Center Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., Lon-
don, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street,
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1857. (1-35)

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.,
RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage re-
ceived during the past few years, respectfully
intimates that he is now prepared to continue for the
ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials, Shop on
Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 3th, 1855. (1-36)

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage re-
ceived since commencing business in this place,
would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to
contract for the
ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or other-
wise, as may be required. He keeps constantly
on hand a good supply of Sash and Doors. All
orders executed in a neat and substantial manner,
and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (1-36)

Mr. ESTEN,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
OFFICE—Next door to Mr. Boulton's Law Of-
fice, Eagle Street, Newmarket.
October 22, 1857. (1-38)

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Offices—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. R. W. HALLEN.
December 23, 1856. (1-47)

Poetry.

Fond Ties Broken.
O, ask me not, in meaning times,
Why I address you thus;
Or why my mind has sought to grow—
My heart with grief to bow;
For my dear friend, your eyes
Have shed the tears of sorrow;
The void left there by your eyes
You need no longer know.

A few short years had passed away,
In one delightful dream,
Since, with an angel form I strayed,
Down life's untroubled stream.
The golden hours flew swiftly by,
But, as they passed, would smile,
And bid us heed them not, but try
Their flight with love beguile.

My cup of happiness was full—
I lacked no other joy;
And fondly gazed that fleeting time,
Night not my sleep would destroy;
But, as they passed, would smile,
And bid us heed them not, but try
Their flight with love beguile.

But He who doeth all for good,
Remoted her from my side,
And fondly gazed within my arms,
And fondly gazed within my arms,
And fondly gazed within my arms,
And fondly gazed within my arms,
And fondly gazed within my arms,
And fondly gazed within my arms.

Next to my heart, a tree of life,
I fondly, dearly prize,
Which, ere I close my eyes in sleep,
And when at dawn I rise,
Receives my first and last caress,
Of pure devoted love;
Which brings her image to my mind,
And turns my thoughts above.

Literature.

The Little Home.
"I wish, mamma," said Ella Harrison,
that we were rich, like the Golds.
It is so disagreeable living in a small house,
with only four rooms in it. If we were rich,
I should be satisfied."

Mrs. Harrison, a sweet-looking, middle-aged
lady, who sat in the corner of the room, with
her child, a very cheerful, curly-headed little
fellow of four years, asleep upon her lap,
looked up with a surprised smile into the
beautiful face of her daughter.

"Thou art, my dear child," she said, "are
at this very moment breathing a similar wish.
It is not a great pity thy desires cannot be
satisfied? What a happy world we should
have! Don't you think we should?"

"There was a slight accent of irony in Mrs.
Harrison's tone, and Ella instantly perceived it.
"It seems to me, mamma, that every rich
person might be happy if they only would, but
I presume that you are about to say—'Oh, my
dear child, if you were rich, you would still
be the most miserable of all our acquaintances.'"
But really, my dear mother, if we were rich,
don't you think that we would be very happy?"

"I am very rich and very happy too,"
said Mrs. H., with a self-satisfied air. "I
know of none in this world with whom I would
exchange places."

Ella dropped her crocheted work into her
lap, and looked with surprise into her mother's
face.
"We are rich!" she exclaimed; why, how do
you make that out? I wouldn't exchange places
with the Golds, who live in a per-
fect palace, and who have hosts of servants,
and who dress in silks and satins every day?"

"No, I wouldn't exchange places with
the Golds," said Mrs. H., "for if I did,
I should have to give up my most valuable
treasures. I should have to resign you and
Nancy and your dear father, and my little
Thomas, who is sleeping so sweetly in
my lap."

"I did not mean that at all," said Ella;
"I did not mean that you, individually, should
make the change. I mean that the whole
family should share in it. Would you not be
willing to have papa take Mr. Golds's
property, and have him take ours?"

"Why not, mamma? It seems to me that
you are very unwiseable."
"If we had riches, my dear child," said
Mrs. H., "the night fall into sin, and sin
brings misery. As I have told you, I at-
tend to myself very much. I am rich in
my health, in my lib-baud—rich in my
cottage home, which our industry has made
wealthy and comfortable. I am rich in mental
treasures, for I have a great many valuable
books, and they have been well read by us all.
I am rich in white roses that climb over our
walls, yonder, and peer with bright eyes of
incense through the bright windows—rich in the
golden sunshine, rich in nature, rich in the
glad thoughts which visit all who with thank-
ful, contented hearts look upwards and say
with the poet:

"To live to our Father God,
High praise in solemnity;
Alas for what his hand doth give,
And what he takes away."
"But if we had more," said Ella, "you
would have more to be thankful for."
"I have all that my Heavenly Father has
seen fit to give me, and that is enough. Think
how many have less than we have. I think
of the poor in the backwoods of Canada,
about whom we have just been reading in
Mrs. Moodie's valuable work—those who
have little or nothing with which to supply
the demands of hunger through those in-
terminable winters: think of the thousands
in cities who are starved in cellars and back
rooms, and garrets, and half-buried places,
who seldom breathe the fresh air, or see
sunshine—think of the poor Irish, who
in short white robes, were starving to death—
gaping with their dying breaths. 'Give me
three grains of corn! Only three grains!'"
Think of the millions in Africa and Asia,
who are living in mental and moral degra-
dation—without Bible—without civilization—
without any correct idea of God and heaven.
Contrast with these human beings your own
happy lot, and acknowledge yourself to be
deeply ungrateful. Instead of being thank-
ful for what you have, you are murmuring
because your portion is not larger. You did
not order the circumstances of your birth—
you might have been born on heathen ground,
or amid the beggars of starved Paris or
London."

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.
(Abridged from the Globe.)
WEDNESDAY, April 21

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.
On the question of receiving the petition
of P. O'Neill and others, presented two days
ago by Mr. Thibault, complaining of the
failure of justice, in the Farrell and Steady
murders.

The Speaker said he must call the attention
of the House to the wording of the peti-
tion. It had already been read to the House,
and members were aware of its contents. On
examining it, he had found that it closed
with language anything but respectful to the
House.

Your petitioners would therefore pray that
your honorable House will be pleased to ap-
point a special commission to enquire into the
cause of these deplorable failures of justice,
and that your honorable House will further-
more be pleased to enact that no man sworn
into the secret Orange Society be permitted to sit
as a Grand or Petit Juror upon any trial on which
one of the parties concerned shall be a sworn
member of the Orange Confederation. Other-
wise your petitioners solemnly declare that
they shall be obliged to arm in defence of
their lives and properties, judging the system
of trial by jury with members of secret
lodges upon the panel to be nothing but a
delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

He looked upon that as a threat or menace held
out to the House, in the event of the House
not taking a certain action.

Mr. Thibault said that, before present-
ing the petition, he had taken the advice of a
gentleman, whom he thought perfectly compe-
tent to guide him, and that gentleman
told him it was quite in order. He presumed
the hon. gentleman would acknowledge this
himself.

Hon. Mr. Sicotte said the hon. member
for Pontreux had drawn his attention to the
conclusion of the petition, and asked whether
there was anything in it that would be de-
clared offensive to the House. He replied that
the language was not such as he could approve
it, but he did not think it could be offensive
to the House.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald quite agreed with
the view taken by the Commissioner of Crown
Lands. He did not think the petitioners held
out any threat to the House. They merely
said they would protect themselves—giving
notice of their intentions, as would enable
the House either to pass laws which would
obviate the necessity of their arming, or to
take steps to prevent their arming.

Mr. Brown said he could not agree with his
hon. friend from Cornwall, in the general line
of his argument. The petitioners in effect told
the House—if you do not do as we bid you, we
will arm in defence—against what? Against
the proceedings of the House? (No.) No! That
was clearly the meaning of the threat.

The petitioners demand that the House shall
take a certain course, "otherwise they solemnly
declare that they will be obliged to arm."
He thought it would be a most danger-
ous precedent to set, if such a petition was
received. They might to-morrow receive a
petition from the other side, that if they incor-
porated the Jesuits, or did anything else of
that kind, the petitioners would be obliged to
take up arms. (Hear, hear.) He thought it
much to be regretted that such a petition
should have been brought before the House.

Hon. Mr. Allen did not think the petition
was wisely worded, but this discussion was
giving it more importance than probably it
merited.

Mr. Foley conceived that the petitioners
had not held out any threat; but had merely
pointed out the effect if the present law re-
mained unchanged. He believed that the
whole difficulty arose from the Irish way of
saying, what these persons intended to convey.

Mr. Allen said that as to the facts which
were alleged to have taken place, he could
say, that with regard to the trial at Water-
loo, those facts were not properly stated.
The man there had no connection with the
Orange Society, and there was no Orange
man among the Jurors.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald thought the hon.
member who had presented the petition had
done right in doing so, because there was
nothing in it improper or insulting as respects
the House. At the same time the language
used was so liable to misconstruction that the
Speaker had exercised a proper discretion in
calling attention of the House to the subject.

It was certainly liable to the construction put
upon it by the hon. member for Toronto; but
if analyzed, as it had been by Mr. Foley it
would be found to have a different meaning.

Mr. Powell (Carleton) did not think it
desirable to renew this discussion on another
evening, and believed the petition ought to be
kicked out with indignation. The petitioners
said that unless the House did a certain thing
they would arm in defence of their rights—
that was in short, that unless he and others
were driven from the Commission of the Peace,
these persons would set all law at defiance.

Mr. Cauchon was against the reception of
a petition if the words were as stated. He was
against the incorporation of any secret society.
After some other remarks, from which it ap-
peared the hon. member had fallen into the
error of supposing that the petition was from
the Orangemen, he said that it mattered not
from whom it came, he was opposed to the re-
ception of a petition with the words contained
in the last clause. He then called the Speak-
er's attention to the fact that there was no
signature to the petition on the sheet of paper
upon which it was written, which he thought
contrary to the rules of the House.

The Speaker, on the ground, said the peti-
tion must be rejected.

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contrary to the rules of the House.

The Speaker, on the ground, said the peti-
tion must be rejected.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Canada.
HALIFAX, April 29.

The Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool,
Saturday, 10th inst., arrived at this port
shortly before noon to-day. Her arrival was
three days later than those by the City of
Washington, at New York.

The steamship North American, from
Portland, arrived on the 8th inst.

The general news brought by this arrival is
not of much importance, excepting what is
contained in the notices from India.

The dates from Bombay are to the 18th of
March. Previous to that date the British
troops had made their grand attack upon
Lucknow, and the city had fallen. The re-
bels fled from their strong holds in the greatest
disorder and confusion, and were hotly pur-
sued by the British cavalry and artillery. There
was not much hand fighting at the capture, and
the rebels were light, the rebels making but a
feeble resistance. At the latest advices, the
rebels had been quite a panic in Calcutta
in consequence of a wide spread fear of an
outbreak among the natives, but it turned out
to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
The Liverpool cotton market opened for
the week at a considerable advance in prices
on all grades; but subsequently there was a
partial falling off, and the market closed quiet
at an advance of about 1 to 1 1/2 of the rates as
per advices by the Africa. The sales for the
week amount to about 77,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was gen-
erally quiet. Provisions, also, were without
any movement of importance.

Consols had declined, and closed for money
at 96 1/2 to 97.

Mr. Labouchere and the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany.

The objection to the arrangement proposed
by Mr. Labouchere with reference to the
Hudson's Bay Territories, was thus stated by
the Aborigines Protection Society in their mem-
orial to Lord Stanley:—

"The company in this correspondence as-
sumes the obligation of Canada to prevent
persons proceeding from the territory under
jurisdiction into that claimed by the Com-
pany, for the purpose of engaging in the fur
trade, which seems to imply a celerative obli-
gation on the part of Canada, to prevent the
Indians within the protected territories from
disposing of their furs in the free market of the

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was not much hand fighting at the capture, and
the rebels were light, the rebels making but a
feeble resistance. At the latest advices, the
rebels had been quite a panic in Calcutta
in consequence of a wide spread fear of an
outbreak among the natives, but it turned out
to have been unfounded.

There is nothing later from China.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
The Liverpool cotton market opened for
the week at a considerable advance in prices
on all grades; but subsequently there was a
partial falling off, and the market closed quiet
at an advance of about 1 to 1 1/2 of the rates as
per advices by the Africa. The sales for the
week amount to about 77,000 bales

